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Amendments to Specification

Applicants present the following replacement paragraphs or sections marked up to show changes made relative to the immediate prior version.

[0012] G is a 5- or 6-membered nonaromatic carbocyclic or heterocyclic ring, optionally including one or two ring members independently selected from the group consisting of C(=O), S(O) and S(O)₂, and optionally substituted with 1 to 4 substituents independently selected from the group consisting of C₁-C₂ alkyl, halogen, CN, NO₂ and C₁-C₂ alkoxy;

[0017] each R⁶ is independently C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₂-C₆ alkenyl, C₂-C₆ alkynyl, C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, C₁-C₆ haloalkyl, C₂-C₆ haloalkenyl, C₂-C₆ haloalkynyl, C₃-C₆ halocycloalkyl, halogen, CN, CO₂H, C(O)NH₂, NO₂, hydroxy, C₁-C₄ alkoxy, C₁-C₄ haloalkoxy, C₁-C₄ alkylthio, C₁-C₄ alkylsulfinyl, C₁-C₄ alkylsulfonyl, C₁-C₄ haloalkylthio, C₁-C₄ haloalkylsulfinyl, C₁-C₄ haloalkylsulfonyl, C₁-C₄ alkylamino, C₂-C₈ dialkylamino, C₃-C₆ cycloalkylamino, C₂-C₆ alkylcarbonyl, C₂-C₆ alkoxy carbonyl, C₂-C₆ alkylaminocarbonyl, C₃-C₈ dialkylaminocarbonyl[[.]] or C₃-C₆ trialkylsilyl; or

[0019] each R⁷ is independently C₁-C₆ alkyl substituted with one R¹²; or C₂-C₆ alkenyl, C₂-C₆ alkynyl, C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, C₄-C₇ cycloalkylalkyl, C₄-C₇ alkylcycloalkyl, C₂-C₆ haloalkenyl, C₂-C₆ haloalkynyl, C₃-C₆ halocycloalkyl, C₄-C₇ haloalkylcycloalkyl, C₄-C₇ halocycloalkylalkyl or C₂-C₆ haloalkylcarbonyl, each optionally substituted with one R¹²;

[0026] each R¹³ is independently H, C₁-C₄ alkyl[[.]] or C₁-C₄ haloalkyl;

[0054] Preferred I. Compounds of Formula I above, ~~an N-oxide~~ N-oxides or agronomic or nonagronomic suitable salts thereof, wherein

[0057] R³ is C₁-C₆ alkyl, C₂-C₆ alkenyl, C₂-C₆ alkynyl or C₃-C₆ cycloalkyl, each optionally substituted with 1 to 5 substituents independently selected from the group consisting of halogen, CN, C₁-C₂ alkoxy, C₁-C₂ alkylthio, C₁-C₂ alkylsulfinyl and C₁-C₂ alkylsulfonyl;

[0089] This invention also provides a composition for controlling an invertebrate ~~pests~~ pest comprising a biologically effective amount of a compound of Formula I, an N-oxide thereof or an agronomic or nonagronomic suitable salt thereof and at least

one additional component selected from the group consisting of a surfactant, a solid diluent and a liquid diluent, said composition optionally further comprising an effective amount of at least one additional biologically active compound or agent. The preferred compositions of the present invention are those which comprise the above preferred compounds.

[0155] A compound of this invention can be incorporated into a bait composition that is consumed by an invertebrate pest or used within a devices such as a traps, bait stations, and the like. Such a bait composition can be in the form of granules which comprise (a) an active ingredient, namely a compound of Formula I, an N-oxide, or agronomic or nonagronomic suitable salt thereof, (b) one or more food materials, optionally (c) an attractant, and optionally (d) one or more humectants. Of note granules or bait compositions which comprise between about 0.001-5% active ingredient; about 40-99% food material and/or attractant; and optionally about 0.05-10% humectants; are effective in controlling soil invertebrate pests at very low application rates, particularly at doses of active ingredient that are lethal by ingestion rather than by direct contact. Of note some food materials will function both as a food source and an attractant. Food materials include carbohydrates, proteins and lipids. Examples of food materials are vegetable flour, sugar, starches, animal fat, vegetable oil, yeast extracts and milk solids. Examples of attractants are odorants and flavorants, such as fruit or plant extracts, perfume, or other animal or plant component, pheromones or other agents known to attract a target invertebrate pest. Examples of humectants, i.e. moisture retaining agents, are glycols and other polyols, glycerine and sorbitol. Of note is a bait composition (and a method utilizing such a bait composition) used to control an invertebrate pests pest including individually or in combinations ants, termites, and cockroaches. A device for controlling an invertebrate pest can comprise the present bait composition and a housing adapted to receive the bait composition, wherein the housing has at least one opening sized to permit the invertebrate pest to pass through the opening so the invertebrate pest can gain access to the bait composition from a location outside the housing, and wherein the housing is further adapted to be placed in or near a locus of potential or known activity for the invertebrate pest.